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Chinese Communist and Soviet attitudes towards the Japanese peace treaty are identical despite apparent disparity in their actions: the Soviets hope to launch a peace offensive in San Francisco to frustrate the signing of the treaty; the Chinese believe they are helpless to frustrate the signing of the treaty except through fighting. Eighty percent of the Chinese Communist political workers believe that in military matters the Soviets lead the Chinese, while in political matters the Chinese lead the Soviets.

2. On 10 August the Chinese sounded Soviet opinion by saying, "If the peace treaty can only be frustrated by world war, the Kaesong talks should be abandoned and full scale fighting resumed. If we wish to avoid war we must agree to a cease-fire." On 16 August the Soviets sent urgent word to the Chinese, telling them to create further incidents so as to break off the Kaesong talks, then await further instructions. On the night of 19 August the Moscow broadcast on the abrogation of the Soviet-American commercial agreement, saying it was an act to aggravate the situation, indicated the approaching showdown. Two Kaesong incidents occurred immediately afterwards.
3. A directive of the Chinese Politburo states that if a decisive war is to be fought, it should start in Korea on 8 September, and that the decisive war in Korea is the Chinese answer to the peace treaty.

Comment. [redacted] for reports on Chinese and Soviet intentions with respect to the San Francisco Peace Conference.

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